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Prescott, June 20, 1868.

WARM AND COLD



At Montezuma Hall, Prescott.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., in the most approved
manner. THEODORE OTTO.

AMERICANS are, undeniably and most assuredly, a "plain," unostentatious people, but we fear, our rulers are not half as plain as their masters—the people. The present Administration has shown its love for "glitter and glare" by sending, at an immense cost to the country, an Admiral and fleet to Europe, for an aimless purpose. Had the money spent in this way been used at home, for some necessary purpose, such as defraying the expenses of an extra regiment of cavalry, that could have been used with good effect against the Indians that retard the settlement and development of the frontier, we are old foggy enough to think that it would have been better and wiser.

It is a long time until next Presidential election, and during that time we hope to see a bill pass Congress, granting the people of the Territories the right to vote for President and Vice-President. They pay every tax demanded of them, stand ready to defend the country against all enemies, endure every privation for their own and country's good, and should have a voice in the election of National rulers. They should, also, be allowed the privilege of choosing their own Governors, and Secretaries, instead of having them appointed for them by the President.

CALIFORNIA Radical newspapers are trying to persuade General Grant to take into his cabinet some man from the Pacific coast, and we hope the General will do so. Were we of the "ins," we should work with might and main for the appointment of Frank M. Pixley, of San Francisco. He is greater, honest and a better man than any of those we have seen named for the position, consequently we go for him, mule and all.

The greed shown by Radicals for office surpasses that formerly evinced by Democrats. We are told that one of Grant's orderlies is kept busily engaged, breaking open and examining letters from "patriots" who wish to be recompensed for their services in the late campaign, by some fat office. Immediately upon Grant's arrival at Washington, an army with carpet-bags and recommendations, surrounded him, but, we are pleased to learn, did not receive a very gracious reception.

THOMAS FITCH, a brilliant Radical orator, has been elected to Congress from the State of Nevada. Thomas formerly edited the Placerville (California) *Republican*, but the publishers, having reason to believe that he was too flowery and expansive an individual to be cooped up in a narrow sanctum, told him to flap his wings and travel. With him, the mouth is mightier than the pen. Check has helped him along amazingly.

THE Legislature should try to impress upon the mind of the Postmaster-General the importance and necessity of placing mail service upon the 35th Parallel or Whipple route. The people of New Mexico, California and Arizona desire and need it. A proper effort on the part of those needing the service will secure it.

ACCORDING to Judge Hoffman, of San Francisco, a grand jury may, while prospecting for illegal votes, open sealed packages containing election papers, tickets, etc., in presence of the county officer having them in charge. When through with the examination, it is the duty of the foreman of the jury to reseal the packages and note upon them how and for what purpose they were opened.

A SUGGESTION.—Would it not be well for our Legislature to thank such military officers as have distinguished themselves during the past year in ridding the Territory of hostile savages? Nearly all the officers and men North of the Gila deserve the thanks of our people, for they have labored earnestly, in sunshine and in storm, to secure for us the blessings of peace.

MAP WANTED.—Like most jobs done for this Territory, at the suggestion of Governors Goodwin and McCormick, the map of the Territory made by Mr. R. Girdle is a very poor job, as anybody who knows anything of the country will readily admit. The money paid for the lithographic burlesque upon the face of our Territory might just as well have been spent in replenish the Governor's demijohns. A glance at the map and a draught from the aforesaid demijohns, must, we think, produce effects exactly similar upon sober sensible men. Encouragement should be given some competent person to draw a correct map of Arizona.

THE Los Angeles Semi-Weekly *News* of the 4th inst., says another artesian well has been successfully bored by Messrs. Downey, Beaudry and Hayward on the Rancho between that city and Wilmington, and that "sites" for other wells had been located.

GENERAL SHERIDAN's troopers are after the Plain Indians. They recently killed ten red-legs and burnt a deserted rancharia. This was considered a great feat, by the Eastern press, but when compared with feats that have been accomplished in this Territory, it sinks into insignificance. On the plains, whole companies, and sometimes whole regiments, of well-mounted cavalry charge, upon level ground, a large body of Indians. In Arizona, troopers have to travel over rough mountains and through rocky gorges, in order to get at the Indians, yet the fifty or sixty miserably mounted men that compose companies B and L, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Whipple, Prescott, have slain more Indians in the past four months than have the large number of troops commanded by Sheridan.

HUMBOLDT AND COLORADO RAILROAD.—The people of Eastern Nevada are fully alive to the importance of having railroad connection with our great navigable river, the Colorado. The Reese River *Reveille*, of a recent date, contained an account of a meeting held in its city, Austin, which was addressed by D. R. Ashley, a gentleman who has recently visited the East in the interest of the company. Mr. Ashley stated that the prospect of receiving aid from Congress for the proposed road was good, and that, ere long, work would be commenced upon the road. Speed the enterprise, say we.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says that Chinamen are rapidly supplanting white women, as house servants, in that city. Glad to hear it. Hope the white women will shake the dust of San Francisco from their feet and strike for Arizona, where they would be received with open arms by sturdy bachelors who would protect and defend them against John Chinaman or any other man.

DECLINED.—After all the muss raised by Radical newspapers about Gen. McClellan's appointment to the Presidency of the University of California, that gentleman declines to accept the position on account of the inadequacy of the salary. The Radical editors will now breathe freer.

MR. SEWARD says the Alabama claims are in a fair way to be settled in a just manner. It is denied that the British Government has given up its claims to San Juan Island.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEVADA AND ARIZONA.—The San Francisco *Examiner* of a recent date says: The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session in New York, has elected O. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Virginia City, and Missionary Bishop of Arizona and Nevada.

COL. BASHFORD, our present Delegate in Congress, will, it is said, return to the Territory immediately after the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress, as Governor of the Territory—probably.

VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.—A California paper says that the approximate total vote of that State at the recent election is 110,000.

A COMPANY of seventy Germans paraded New York a short time ago, none of whom had a beard less than a foot long. The Captain's whiskers reached his knees.

KANSAS HAS six hundred miles of railway. The State is growing at the rate of 100,000 new settlers a year.

AN exchange says: "The Cabinet has ordered the statue of Washington, belonging to New Orleans and stored in the Patent Office since the beginning of the war, to be returned to New Orleans."

COULDN'T the Cabinet also order B. F. Butler to return the spoons, etc., said to have been hooked by him, from New Orleans, to New Orleans?

JOHN BILLINGS has been experimenting with pills, and certifies as follows:

"I never have used any or 'Doctor Emanuel's Liver Consoling and Kidney Encouraging Pills,' and therefore can't tell you how influential they are, but if you are looking after a pill as mild as a lamb and as searching as a fine-toothed comb, buy Doctor King's Silent Perambulators, 27 in a box, sold by all respectable druggists. These pills don't phool round but attend strictly to business, and are as good in the dead of night as an alarm clock."

ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Arizona met on the 10th inst., in the rear of Thompson's Saloon, at Tucson. The Secretary of the Treasury deserves credit for the judgment displayed by him in selecting a room for the assembling of that august body, where economy can be combined with usefulness and convenience.—*Los Angeles News*.

SLOBERING IN A HORSE.—A correspondent of the Boston *Cultivator* recommends "salt-petre" for this disease, and has found it to cure the worst cases. He gives a tablespoonful in the morning, and in three days if not free from it, he gives another dose.

Letter from Tucson.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.)

Tucson, November 27, 1868.

The Legislature is still in session and grinding away at amendments to the amendments of that much abused (whether justly or not I will not say) "Howell Code." The Council has so far glided along very serenely, but they have a "shindy" in the House nearly every day and the talking members ventilate things freely, whether it be the principles of bills, the details or points of order, decisions of the Speaker etc., etc. The bill creating the new county of Maricopa, thus far has excited the most attention of any bill yet introduced. This bill was presented by Mr. Smith, the only member of the House from Yavapai county. All the opposition to the bill has been from Pima county—the objection to it being that it takes away one of the principal agricultural districts of the county and with it a large share of the resident population. I have made no opposition to it because I thought it was right that the new county should be made for the convenience of those living within the proposed boundaries. It however takes a large slice of our territory and with it the thriving settlements of Phoenix and McDowell. The bill has not yet passed the House, where it originated. It had passed to the engrossment, but, this morning, on motion, it was taken from the hands of the engrossing committee and again referred to the Committee on counties. Mr. Bidwell of Yuma, this morning, on leave, introduced a bill to annex another section of Yavapai county to Yuma county. The territory proposed to be annexed takes in the town of Wickenburg and the Vulture mine. It also takes a part of Pima county. This bill will not pass. I cannot consent to this dismemberment of Yavapai county especially as I do not believe that it is the wish of the people to be annexed to Yuma. At any rate they have not so signified their wish to me or to Mr. Smith, who are their representatives in the two Houses of the Legislature. A bill has passed both Houses that leaves the Territory without an Attorney General. This was done by the delegation of this county in order to get rid of any further Quo Warranto proceedings, by having no one authorized by law to commence suits in such cases on the part of the Territory.

Yesterday, being Thanksgiving day, the Legislature was adjourned over until to-day, and the members who had not before visited it, went out to visit the old Church of the Mission of San Xavier del Bac. I was one of the party and had a very pleasant time. The courteous and gentlemanly Chaplain of the Council, the Rev. Father Sallepointe, accompanied us and acted as guide, pointing out and explaining to us the various points of interest. I cannot in this letter give you a description of the Church. It would make it much longer than is proposed to do. It is sufficient to say that it is well worth visiting, and I was well pleased with my visit and am truly sorry that this monument of the olden time is not more carefully preserved by the present. The expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money in repairing the damages of time would long preserve it and the expenditure ought to be made.

It would be injustice to one of its most notable institutions not to mention the Tucson Theatre. Mr. Ochoa who seems never to tire of doing generous deeds, and probably knowing the state of impotency to which his brother members of the Council must be reduced, gave them all an invitation to attend, which invitation was accepted on last Friday evening. The house was full of the beauty and chivalry of Tucson and really presented a very lively and agreeable appearance. It was rumored that the "colored ones from Africa" was in the "dress circle" but I didn't see him, and since the result of the late election has been ascertained I should not have objected to him if I had. Since the people have voted him up to the level of the white man I say let him have the benefit of it. The play was "Every man has a heart," which if offered as a proposition might be doubted by some, but which was well exemplified by the play. As it was all in the Spanish language I was unable to understand the fine points of the play, but Mr. Ochoa enabled me to understand the plot and the acting was really excellent. The scenery and dressing was very good.

I send you the printed journals regularly and hope you receive and understand them. Of the latter, owing to the horrible manner in which they are printed, I have some doubt. It is the opinion of the members that the proof-reader, foreman and devil must be on a standing drunk, and it has been proposed to raise the whisky tax so high that it will be impossible for them to obtain that luxury. The only objection seems to be that it might react on the members themselves.

J. T. ALBAP.

PRACTICAL ELOQUENCE.—The following very brief and decidedly pithy speech delivered by Oliver Cromwell on dissolving the long Parliament, may be new to some of our readers. It is a fair specimen of the rude, vigorous style of this hardy character:

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which ye dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining in you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of you has not bartered away his conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the commonwealth? You sordid prostitutes! Have you not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves. By your immoral and wicked practices ye have grown tolerably odious to the whole nation. You, who were deputed here to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to clean this Augean stable by putting a period in your iniquitous proceedings in this house, and which by God's help and the strength he has given me, I intend to do. I command you, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! Get you out! Take away that shining bauble there, (the speaker's mace) and lock up the doors."

MOHAMMED.—Mohammed was a little above the middle height, strongly but sparely made, with broad shoulders and a slight stoop; his hair was black, and in the prime of life clustered over his ears; his moustache and beard were also black, the latter abundant, and reaching some way down his chest; his forehead was large, with a vein in it which swelled when he was angry; his complexion was fair for an Arab; his eyes were large, black and piercing, bloodshot and restless; his teeth were white and well formed, but stood apart; his walk was so rapid that people had to run to keep up with him, and his gait is described as being like that of a man striding down hill.

He was simple in his apparel; he never wore silk but once in his life, and threw it aside in disgust, saying it was no fit dress for a man. His general attire was white and red striped cotton; like all Arabs, he had no taste for comfort, and the luxurious refinements of artificial life were not known to him, or would have been despised had they become so; a bin of palm, tree fibre, a low hut of burnt tiling, with a palm tree roof, would have been by him preferred to a palace.

Still he was in some things extremely delicate and sensitive taste, as in the use of perfumes, and in his distaste for unpleasant odors.

At Medina he once sent back a dish of mutton to the sender untouched, because it was flavored with onions, saying that they were disagreeable to his angel who visited him; he never traveled without toothpicks, and antimony for his eyes; he was a good listener in conversation, and never in shaking hands, was the first to withdraw his own; he was not addicted to games or sports of which the Arabs were so passionately fond, and was in all things most unlike the heroic ideal of Arabic character.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The two cent stamp represents a postboy on a horse returning at full speed, illustrating the fact that this stamp is mostly used for dispatch letters.

On the three cent stamp there is a finely engraved locomotive. This is surrounded by lines of lightning, indicating the speed which the letters are carried on which this stamp is used.

The five cent stamp has an excellent portrait of Washington.

The ten cent stamp has an excellent microscopical copy of the painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, hanging in the Rotunda at Washington.

The twelve cent stamp, mostly used for foreign postage, has a picture of a steamer at sea.

The thirty cent stamp has a copy of a painting of the surrender of Burgoyne, hanging in the Rotunda of the National Capitol. One of the characteristics of the stamps manufactured by this company is that the ink used prevents persons washing and using the stamp a second time. The fibre in the center of the stamp is broken completely and they adhere better, while the ink of cancellation sinks into the paper.

The engravings on these stamps are remarkable copies of historical pictures, and bear the test of microscopical examination.

THE CHINESE.—The Chinese were burning coal before the Christian era; they were printing A. D. 581 with black, and lithographing about three centuries later; yet another century, and they were using movable types of terra cotta. Porcelain, water tight compartments in ships, portraits of catching criminals—all these were known to them in those days. And it even appears that one hundred and nineteen years before Christ these Celestials used leather money. The Chinese had also the tradition of the Madonna and child. This symbol was the Tien How, the queen of heaven represented as nursing her infant son, who holds a lotus bud in his hand as a symbol of the new birth. There is a model of this group in porcelain in the Ethnological Museum of Copenhagen.

THE San Jose (California) *Mercury*, true to its instincts, employs a Chinese printer.